



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Europeans understand America more than all the newspapers, periodicals and official statements and communiques combined. It seems a paradox that the American soldier should be christened "Doughboy." It seems a misnomer. Used at first as a term for the homesick trooper, all the resounding titles of Yanks, Sammy Boys have gone a-glimmering, and the American soldier will be historically and finally remembered as "Doughboy," soft, yielding and sustaining.

As one Allied officer remarked, "Somehow you associate America with prosperity, that means bread; before you can fight you must have bread, and before you have bread you must have dough." There you have his genesis of Doughboy. The impression is that private soldiers and every American usually had money to burn and to spend—then comes in the slangified adaptation of the word. Through the profligate way the American tourists scattered tips and dough in days of peace and pleasure travel, the American soldier has a name that expresses the hope that the American Doughboys' rich fathers may again return to Europe with the leavening tide of dough, which even in the altruistic glow of the Peace Table seems to represent the cohesive element of society, as well as the tie that binds nations in the hope of enduring peace.

JOE MITCHELL CHAPPELL.

NEW YORK CITY, March 4.  
National Paper and Type Co.

#### TO THE EDITOR:

Accompanying this letter is another plan having to do with the elimination of uneconomic industries, but that is hardly in shape to be used as yet. Personally I am not in accord with the view that commerce is the cause of war; it has rarely been so in the past. I am of the opinion that commerce can be made the best means of insuring peace and of establishing the most cordial and satisfactory arrangements between nations.

HARRISON C. LEWIS.

"This Association of Nations should be such as to make membership in it of the highest international honor and thus encourage the proper and progressive development of countries and peoples. Those not entitled to membership should have encouragement for improvement or development to warrant their admission. It must not be a "tight corporation" or for individual gain.

"It should be organized on economic and defensive rather than on offensive lines. It might in effect constitute an international congress, to which all nations in good standing could be admitted.

"To it all nations recognizing as a basis the broad principles upon the successful maintenance of which the world's intercourse depends would be eligible for membership under the conditions given below.

"First among these conditions would be full recognition and maintenance of national obligations. Failure to meet such obligations would not permit of membership and would automatically exclude participation in the deliberations and work of the Association, even after admission.

"The fair treatment and fair protection of foreigners and of foreign investments in each country would likewise have an important influence upon eligibility for admission to the Association. This would to a degree automatically protect foreigners and their investments abroad, provided residence—or at least investment abroad—has first been approved by the foreign departments of the investing country.

"The policy of piratically taking advantage of trade-marks, patents, etc., could either be handled by the Association or by one of the conditions affecting admission.

"All nations members of the Association should have equal commercial rights, and efforts might fairly be made to help in the rational, logical development of the natural resources of each country to its advantage and to the acquiring by each country of the products most economically produced else-

where, and upon the most advantageous terms. Artificial development, financially or industrially, of many countries constitutes an existing and an even greater potential danger to the true progress of the world and to permanent peace. Development along natural lines is possible to every country and is the sound individual policy, as well as a policy tending toward the greater and permanent advantage of all.

"The purpose of the Association should be positive instead of negative, advancing and expanding instead of curtailing and limiting world production.

"While each nation would thus enjoy the important advantages of membership, each would still retain full individuality and responsibility in its internal affairs.

"As an example, the present International Postal Union might be used to advantage in arranging details. The possibility of a uniform currency might be considered also.

"Penalties for non-observance of international treaties or obligations could include restrictions in the supply or purchase of raw material, of shipping, of financial assistance, and even of postal and cable facilities.

"The word 'force' need never be used. While in effect the Association might be a high court of arbitration, it need not have such a designation. Its purpose would be to draw all nations more closely together and to promote the welfare of each along natural lines. Naturally, it would have to consider uneconomic laws or restrictions involving unfair commercial advantages or unfair discriminations against the natural products of other nations.

"Germany, the great offender, would have to seek admission by making good in all the obligations imposed by the peace terms finally arranged, or be economically crushed to an extent that would destroy her as an industrial nation."

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Rumania's Sacrifice.** By *Goga Negulesco*, Senator of the Rumanian Parliament. Translated by *Mrs. C. de S. Wainwright*. The Century Company, New York. 265 p., illustrated with maps and photographs. 1918. \$1.50.

The purpose of this book is to acquaint the United States with the real Rumania, and disabuse our minds of certain misconceptions which for the most part have been deliberately impressed upon us in the past to excuse or conceal the faithlessness of others. Senator Negulesco places before us the evidences showing how Rumania entered the war in good faith, with only a mistaken zeal and too great a confidence in the professions of others. He charges the deliberate faithlessness of Russia, who, promising much, never intended attempting to preserve or rescue more of Rumania than her Germanophile Premier Stürmer had already arranged to be Russia's share of that country when it should later be divided wholesale between Russia and Germany. Senator Negulesco is sure that his country entered the war only on the assumption that the Allies would render assistance, particularly the forces of General Serrail at Saloniki; yet this latter force never moved when Rumania lay in dire straits, after an heroic defense against two German armies, and begged all the Allied Powers for assistance. Whether he is right or not, his account of his country's desperate defense does not fail to win sympathy. Here, too, is much information of the Rumania that was and may perhaps be again. It is an opportunity for first-hand acquaintance for those who can understand the value of such knowledge at this time.

**Effects of the War Upon Insurance.** By *William F. Gephart*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. Oxford University Press, New York. Pp. 247 with appendix.

The war, according to the author of this monograph, interrupted a movement in the insurance ranks throughout the world, which was making it increasingly scientific and hence more stable, beneficial to society, and truly co-operative. This, the war did by introducing new hazards impossible to

calculate accurately. Broadly speaking "war prevents the use of the co-operative principle in insurance." Nevertheless out of the war have come new forms of insurance and vast experiments, the results of which have yet to be recorded judicially, but the beginnings of which have been well described by Professor Gephart of Washington University, St. Louis, a nationally known authority on the theory and practice of insurance of many kinds.

Great Britain's method of dealing with the problem of insurance for the men and women she called to war was by using existing privately controlled companies. The United States, on the other hand, created an enormous bureau with three distinct departments, one of which—the allotment and allowance division—will diminish and cease to be when the army is fully demobilized; but the bureau as such will continue for an indefinite time as administrator of the insurance interests of a vast host of men who, during the short time that the United States was at war, took out the largest amount of insurance—disability and life—ever written by any agency, private or governmental. In view of the criticism which this bureau already has undergone and is sure to have in the future, the discussion of its merits and demerits by this expert authority, becomes unusually valuable.

The United States during the war also invaded another important field of insurance and established precedents, namely that of marine insurance. It was a field in which the nation prior to the war had not developed home resources or a strong national organization of private companies. Consequently the government came to the relief of shippers and underwriters by creating a war risk bureau, which did a most profitable business during the war, with a minimum of cost and criticism and with entire satisfaction to persons using it.

**National Governments and the World War.** By *Ogg and Beard*. The Macmillan Company, New York. Pp. 591 with index. \$2.50.

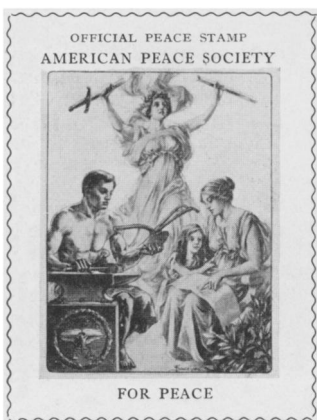
This is a piece of "book carpentry" done by two expert journeymen, Prof. F. A. Ogg of the University of Wisconsin and Prof. Chas. A. Beard of the Bureau of Municipal Re-

search, New York City, formerly of Columbia University. They have realized the demand which is arising from students in colleges and universities and from journalists and speakers dealing with war and post-war topics, for an accurate, logically-developed, orderly-arranged study of comparative political institutions, written in the light of the changes that have come to Europe since 1914 and because of the war. They have met this demand fairly well, at least for popular uses. The trained student of either history or comparative government will get less out of it than the ordinary journalist, orator, or intelligent layman. But even the former will be interested to note the subjective element of the book, so far as it has any; for its authors have not given it much color or warmth or personality. It is a compendium and guide book and not a philosophical study plus a work of travel. However, when it does take sides it is progressive. The authors are to be credited with taking a right attitude toward the League of Nations, and doing much in chapters dealing with the historical evolution of the ideal for which it stands to make clear to the reader that the plan has roots running deep down into the past and resting on the idealism of by-gone centuries as well on the popular demand of to-day. But it is difficult to understand why in recapitulating this history of the past and in telling of Grotius and Kant and the other great European champions of an ordered world and a society of nations, these American scholars should overlook William Ladd. He was a pioneer in America in proclaiming a message that the United States is now speaking through Mr. Wilson, and he did it in a classic document that all works of reference and all studies of the League of Nations' plan dare not omit, if they are to be counted complete.

Much of this book, though lately from the press, as it deals with the situations in Russia, Germany, and Austria, is out of date. May be by the time this is read it will be equally in need of being rewritten in its British, French or Italian sections. Like the maker of the geography textbook the social historian of the hour cannot make his medium flexible enough to be up-to-date in every respect. Revolution does not care for the susceptibilities and desires of editors and text-book makers.

## OFFICIAL STAMP OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

*Let every letter you mail demand a permanent peace*



This stamp as a seal for your letters at once identifies you as a member of the oldest Peace Society in America and voices for you the determination of all, that the victory of war shall broaden into the glory of a lasting world order based upon justice.

This beautiful stamp, in four colors and handsomely engraved, is obtainable from the Home Office of the American Peace Society in sheets of twelve. The cut shows the actual size of the stamp.

### PRICES

*One Cent a Stamp.*

*Ten Cents a Sheet.*

**We have only a limited supply of these stamps.  
Send for them at once, before the supply is exhausted.**

This is the official stamp of the American Peace Society, accepted by vote of the Executive Committee. Every member is entitled to make use of it in any way desired. Send remittance to

**THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY**

Colorado Building

Washington, D. C.